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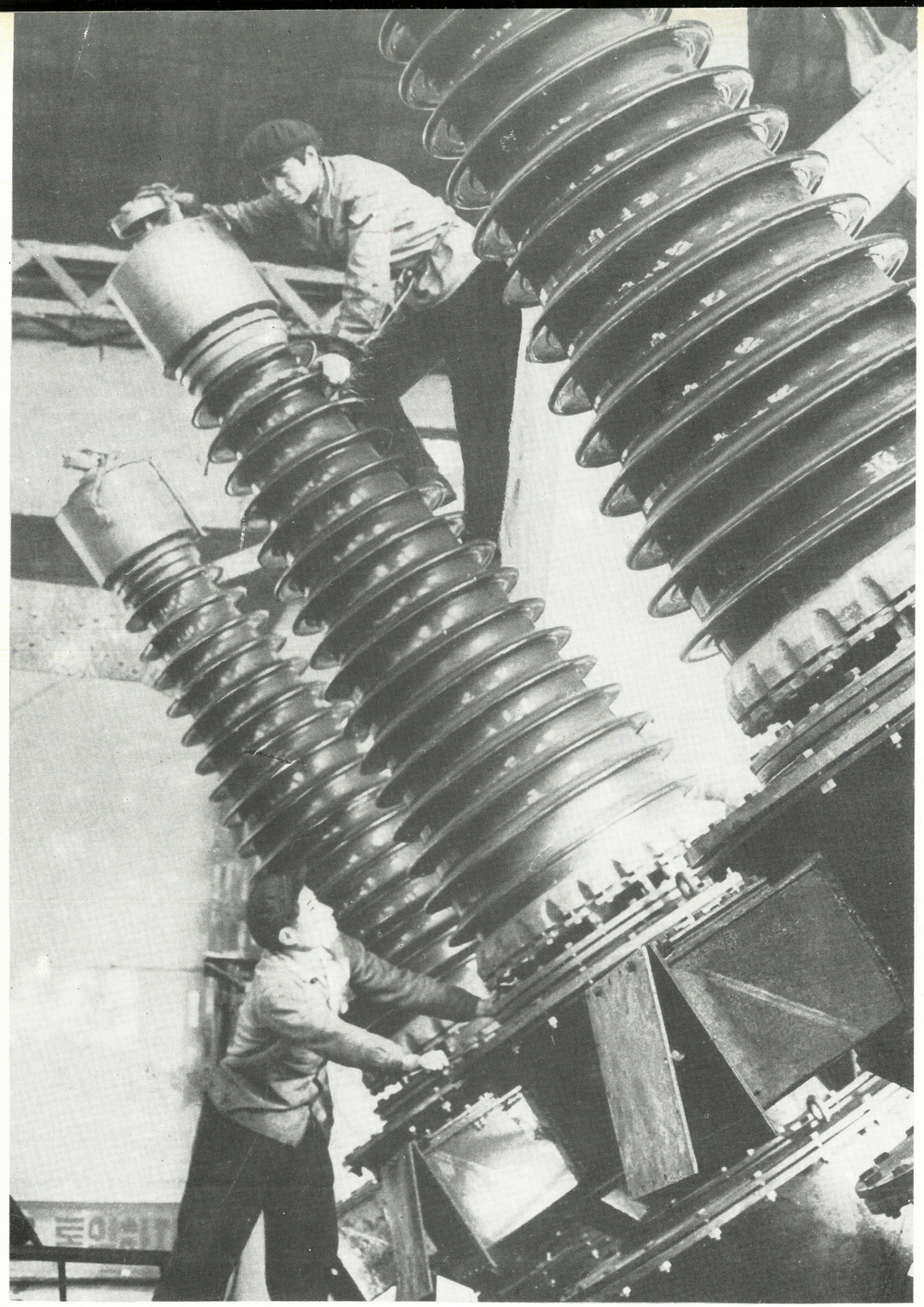
The Korean TRADE UNIONS



A section of the Transformer Shop, Chollima Daean Electric Appliances Factory. Work-team members led by Choe Jae Song are now busy in fitting large-size transformers. Their desire to see earlier the day of the country's reunification makes them work all the more earnestly

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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Front Cover: A worker at an aeroclub
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PLENUM OF THE C.C. OF THE GFTUK HELD

The 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was held last February in Pyongyang.

The plenum was convened at the time when the entire Korean working people were striving to bring about another upsurge in socialist construction in response to the call of the Wokers' Party of Korea.

Present at the plenum were the members and candidate members of the C.C., members of the Central Auditing Committee and many other trade union workers from various provinces, cities, counties, factories and enterprises throughout the country.

The "Tasks of the Trade Union Organizations for Carrying Out the Decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea" was on the agenda.

It was stressed at the plenum that they should train the trade union members into revolutionary fighters who are infinitely loyal to the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung by firmly building the ranks of the Trade Unions and improving the organizational life and ideological education among the members.

The plenum also took concrete measures to help to promote the building of national economy and defence by bringing about fresh upsurge in all spheres of socialist construction.

All the participants resolved firmly that they should make further progress in the trade union work to live up to the deep trust and expectations of the Party by carrying out creditably the descisions of the Party Conference, rallying themselves more closely around the Central Committee of the Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

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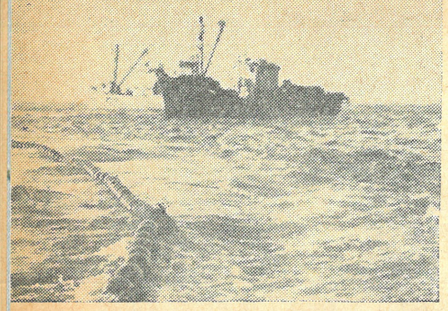
At a Sea Section

Rim Yong Jong



Vessels of the Jonjin Fishery now at work on the sea

Some time ago I had an opportunity to call at the Jonjin Fishery Office located on the eastern coast of our country.

There I got on board a trawler together with its crew. The skipper was Han Myong Ho. The boat was going out to catch pollack.

When she was some miles away from the port, Ko Se Kap, the trade union committee chairman of the trawler, said to me in an exciting tone: "You know, an unusually good pollack season has come this year! We have already done our winter fishing quota at 115 per cent! I can say without reserve that we'll catch far more tons of fish than assigned in our yearly plan."

According to what he said, for several years the trawler has been catching up with or somewhat overtaking medium-sized trawlers in fish haul.

I followed him down into the propaganda-hall while listening to him who was speaking with a victor's pride.

I saw the crew there studying the documents of the recent Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. Some time afterwards, they wound up their study and went over to a rest. On one side of hall, some young people were performing a heavy gymnastics. Some others were singing the song "Conquerors of the Sea" in chorus, accompanied by an accordion.

With such a life on board, the boat was swiftly moving towards a fishing ground.

The sun has already sailed up above the horizon, throwing its golden glow all over the vast sea.

Some moving or unmoving sea creatures, though they were dimly visible just a few minutes ago, have now appeared in clear and lively shapes. The trawler named "Chollima" that had been out for several days was coming back to the port, with a flag of big haul fluttering on board. Several boats were busy in gill-net fishing. Boats were running crosswise in the distance. Command boats were seen here and there too.

The whole scene made me feel as if I were standing not on a boat but on a jammed crossroad in a downtown city.

The activities on the sea got busier and busier as the time passes by.

"Sea-gull . . ., Get to the central fishing ground . . ." A wireless order from a command boat came to our boat.

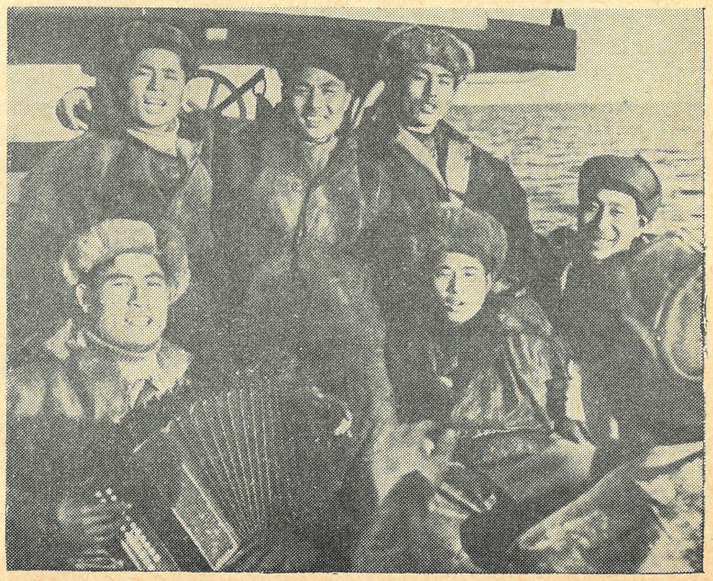
It seemed we were nearing our destination. Each one of the crew started to make preparations for the approaching battle. Winch operator Li Son Chil examined once more his machine.

Everybody looked determined to make a fine haul this time, too.

"Captain! Net-casting is ready, sir!" Cheerful voices rang out almost at the same time all over the boat.

At the moment another wireless order from the command vessel came: "Ready!"

(Continued on p. 6)



Young fishermen are singing in joyous mood

NEW LABOUR UPSURGE

Entering this year, a new political and labour upsurge has been brought about in all spheres of the socialist construction in our country.

The entire working people who have risen up to implement the decisions adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea (October, 1966) are making new innovations by displaying revolutionary enthusiasm and creative spirit with a high sense of responsibility so as to help to bring earlier the day of unification of our country.

On January 23 the workers, technicians and office employees of the Hwanghai Iron Works received a message of congratulation and a silk banner addressed jointly by the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. in appreciation of their labour feats last year. The joint congratulatory messages and silk banners are being awarded to the many factories and enterprises including the Kangson Steel Works and Anju Colliery which are all out for bringing about a new innovation in the socialist construction. This gave the entire working people an immense encouragement.

The workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works, the first to receive the congratulation and silk banner, evinced their firm determination and called upon the entire workers of the whole country for bringing about another revolutionary high tide. They also challenged all the factories and enterprises related to their plant to a socialist emulation. Following their steps, the workers of factories and enterprises in all fields of the national economy challenged their related factories and enterprises to a socialist emulation drive. The latters have risen up to a new upsurge in response to the formers' appeal.

This is not without reason.

Today the international situation is growing tenser and more complicated due to the aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialists.

In the prevailing situation the Conference of our Party set forth the tasks of promoting the day of the unification of the country and of making the Korean revolution throughout the country by carrying on the building of the national economy in parallel with defence building, holding fast to the Marxist-Leninist line of independency of our Party.

It is of particular importance that the economic construction should be carried out successfully for the increase of economic power.

In 1957, 10 years back, the working people of our country have set out to ride a high tide in socialist construction and the Chollima movement, concentrating their efforts on building socialist economy.

Today our working people are making full preparations to cope with an aggressive war that might be provoked by the imperialists while bringing about a new revolutionary high tide.

At present the situation develops in favour of us and everything goes well.

We have the correct leadership of our Party tested and steeled in the revolution and construction alongside the Marxist-Leninist line and policy of our Party proven right in practice. The Workers' Party of Korea is united as firm as than ever. All the working people of our country are unprecedentedly awakened and tempered and the unity between the Party and popular masses is unshakable.

We have also a strong foundation of self-supporting economy, a large army of national cadres and rich experiences accumulated in socialist construction.

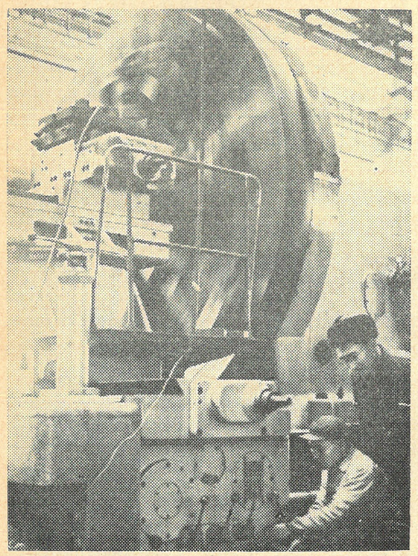
All these constitute political, ideological, material and technical factors giving rise to another revolutionary upsurge. They are the very conditions that have brought optimism and confidence in victory to the working class and the entire working people of our country.

Their heightened political enthusiasm and the labour zeal attest to the fact that the whole Party is united as one in the same ideology and will, rallied around the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It proves the unbreakable unity of the Party and the people.

The revolutionary flame first enkindled by the steel workers of the Hwanghai Iron-Works are spreading like a wildfire over all the fronts of the socialist construction—factories, enterprises, collieries, mines, urban and rural areas alike.

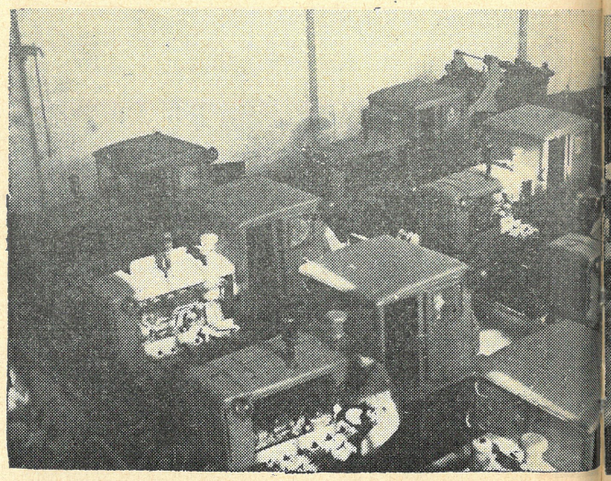
It is most certain that through their high-pitched labour effort the working class and working people of our country will carry out with credit the current Seven-Year Plan; they will fortify firmer than ever the base of revolution politically, economically and militarily so as to help to realize the cause of the unification of the country.

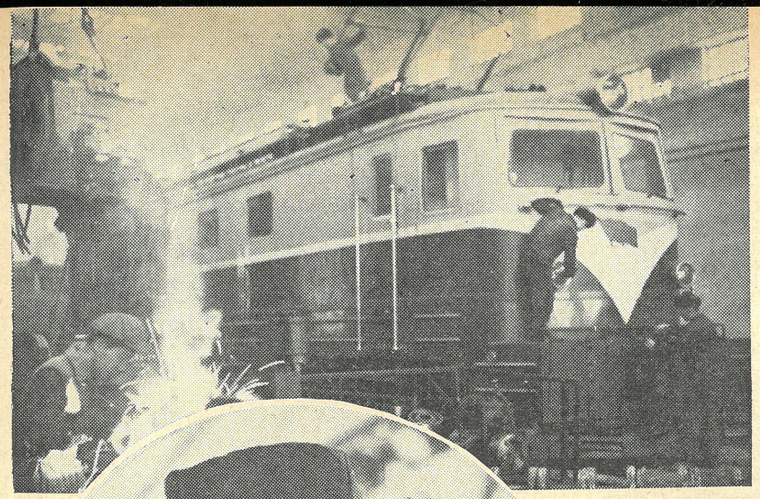
Fresh Upsurge Everywhere



Work-team members led by Li Yun Ho at the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant strive to improve their products

This is the 2nd Assembling Shop at the Kiyang Tractor Factory. Here workers and technicians are intensifying their technical innovation drive to produce more "Pungnyon (rich harvest)" tractors ↓

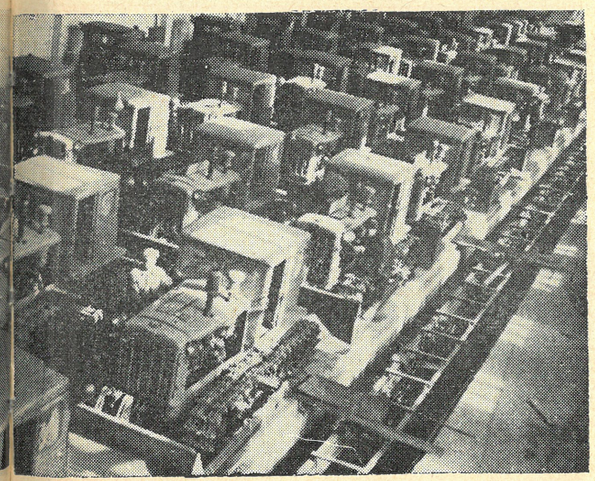




Workers at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory gain more successes, raising the utility rate of their equipment

Female hands at Dyeing Shop, Pyongyang Textile Combine, are turning out cloths of various colour

Kim Sam Bok is a ranking welder employed in Workshop No. 3, Combined Housing Construction Office in Central District, Pyongyang. He had done much in speeding up the house-building 1.5-fold faster



Meetings of the Chollima Riders

On February 15, a meeting of the Chollima riders in the field of industry and construction was held in Pyongyang.

Before and after this meeting, similar meetings were convened in various cities and provinces. They summed up their results and experiences gained in the Chollima work-team movement. Furthermore, they discussed how to carry out the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October.

After hearing report from the chairmen of the respective city and provincial trade union, many Chollima riders took the floor.

All the speakers unanimously referred to the tasks assigned to them by the Party Conference. They resolved to bring about another upsurge in production, construction, ideology, technique, culture, morality and in other spheres.

In order to meet the present requirements, they pledged themselves to carry through the Party policies and to devote themselves to helping educate all the people in communist spirit by rallying closely around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was particularly emphasized that the Chollima riders should set examples in the building of national economy and defence in order to consolidate our revolutionary base as firm as rock politically and ideologically while reinforcing it materially and technically.

The attendants of the meetings resolved to fulfil far ahead of schedule this year's plan. Among them the Chollima rider from South Hamgyong Province vowed to carry out this year's plan before the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Party (Oct. 10).

Also, they stressed that they should expand their ranks constantly by developing the Chollima work-team movemen as required by the reality and cultivate among the Chollima riders the communist working attitude under the motto: "One for all, all for one."

Relevant resolutions were adopted at the meetings.

(Continued from p. 2)

All the fishing boats have gathered swiftly round the fishing ground with fish swarming.

It is the staff of the command vessel who work out an operation plan after finding the course of wind, water and fish. Then it gives out orders to the fleet to move into a fishing battle.

At last the battle started. The vessels running at full speed in various directions indicated by the command boat stopped one by one and threw nets into the sea.

The small black dots appearing on the detectors were growing bigger and bigger. The skipper of the boat shouted: "Let not a single fish run away!"

Numerous boats dash ahead at full speed, dragging their nets.

The picture recalls me to a stunning battle scene in which Yankee troops are being encircled and beaten in the past Korean war.

Thirty or forty minutes later the boats began to pull up the nets. The fishes in the nets were leaping about.

The fishery workers are busy throwing them into the fish-storage. At a glance it seemed about 30 tons.

Soon after the command ship led the fishing boats to another fishing ground. Such a fishing battle is unfolded at least five times a day.

That day the Sea-gull that I got on board left the fishing ground for the port, flying a flag of big catch. The news about good haul is immediately conveyed to the port through wireless communications.

The song "Another Big Catch" which started unnoticed soon passed into a chorus, resounding over the whole sea.

The Pride of the Builders

In our country all the workers are proud of their work, whatever occupation they may be engaged in.

I found the workers at the Shinuiju House Construction Office share such a sentiment too. The builders there had an ambitious plan of their own. They wanted to build good dwelling-houses, welfare facilities and magnificent public buildings. They feel it an honour and a pride, being able to realize their ideals. As a matter of fact, they are building for the rising generation too.

When the Japanese imperialists reigned over Korea, Shinuiju was filled with humble houses except for a few Japanese bureaucratic institutions.

Now the streets of the city including May Day Street are lined with modern blocks of flats.

This modern city has been constructed by the very efforts of the workers of the above-said office. They are swept by an exultant feeling of satisfaction whenever they stroll in the streets and look up the buildings erected by their own hands. No wonder that one of the builders said to me: "I feel as if the songs and laughter ringing out of the those houses were for congratulating us. Even the cheerful faces of the passers-by seemed to greet us."

Mun Gang Nam completed a new house a few days ago. He is a builder of the Structure Workshop of this office. He wrote this in his diary: "I find men of all walks of life living in the houses built by us, the construction workers. There our lovely children, the future masters of our country, are growing. Today, we have built one more home for the people. What a wonderful job I have!"

Fitter Yun Bae Sun is also proud of his job. He is at times entranced with a beautiful dream, picturing in his mind how magnificently the city would look in the days to come.

"By that time, I'll certainly get married. And some day I'd take a walk in the street with children of my own. Then perhaps, I'd be questioned by them about one thing and another.

"Daddy! When were these buildings constructed?"

"Oh, in my youth! Do you like them?"

"Sure!"

Perhaps, they would continue to ask:

"Dad! Who built these houses?"

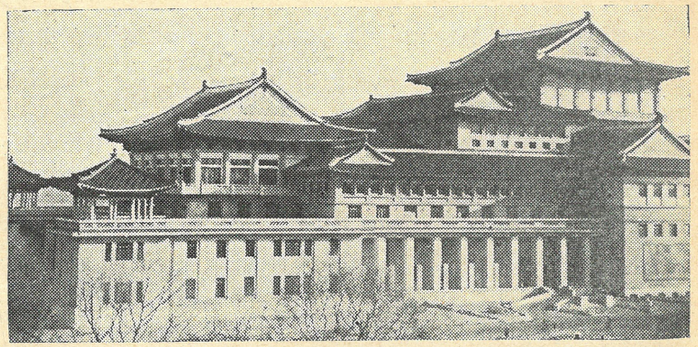
"Why, by me and my friends!"

"Is that so?" How wonderful!" My kids would look me up in wonder.

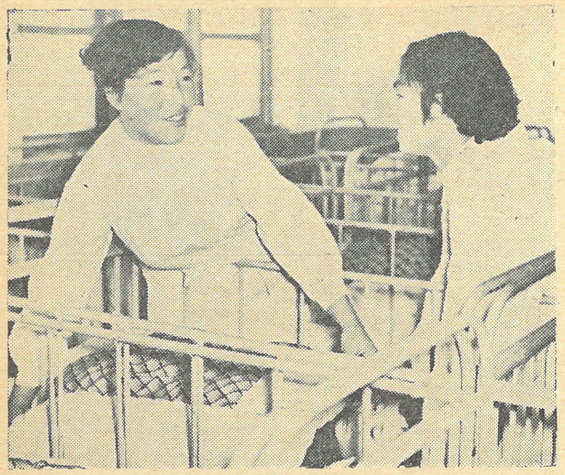
The zeal of the workers has been further spurred since the Supreme People's Assembly passed the law on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education. With experiences and skills piled up in the past, they have guaranteed to keep up the building speed at 130 per cent in the school construction.

The Chollima Statue

The builders beaming with joy, taking a walk in the May Day Street



The Grand Theatre in Pyongyang



"Is there anything more to be done?" The dry nurses ask each other. They are working eagerly for the welfare of the children

A New Pledge Made

By Han Kyom Sik,

Director of the Nursery, Nampo Smeltery

I took part in the National Meeting of Nursery and Kindergarten Workers held last October in Pyongyang.

As was the case with all those who attended the meeting, I too was enwrapped both in pleasure and excitement because we were honoured by the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. His speech delivered at the meeting inspired us immensely.

After our return from the meeting, I and my friends alike were deeply engrossed in thinking of our work. Our Government is unstinted in providing the best things available to our children. Nurseries alone account for 23,251 places. The funds required for running them are mostly burdened by the state.

How have we been working at these nurseries getting so much assistance from the state? All of us are very fond of our work. For the past 20 years I was engaged in nursery work without interruption. Together with my colleagues I have reared 2,400-odd children in a single nursery. They have all grown up and are working well today in the spheres of politics, economy, culture public health, etc. In this sense, I feel very proud of my profession.

With these thoughts in mind, we took a fresh pledge that we would carry out our tasks better than ever to meet the demand of the resolution adopted by the said meeting.

As emphasized at the meeting, child-breeding requires the nurses to be well prepared for their job. In the past period, we the dry-nurses, tried hard to become women of broad knowledge, lofty morality and physical strength. A large number of the nurses were trained either at dry-nurse-training centres or normal colleges. I myself graduated from a normal college, although it was beyond my dream to attend any school before liberation under the Japanese rule.

However, it is beyond question that the general level of our qualifications should be raised one stage higher if one takes into account the necessity of giving better care to the future masters of the country.

Although I am getting old now, I have made up my mind to learn ceaselessly while working. In addition, I am going to study more about child psychology, dietetics, etc.

As pointed out during the discussions at the said meeting, to fulfil well a nurse's duty, one should behave in a exemplary way, living in a lofty spiritual world.

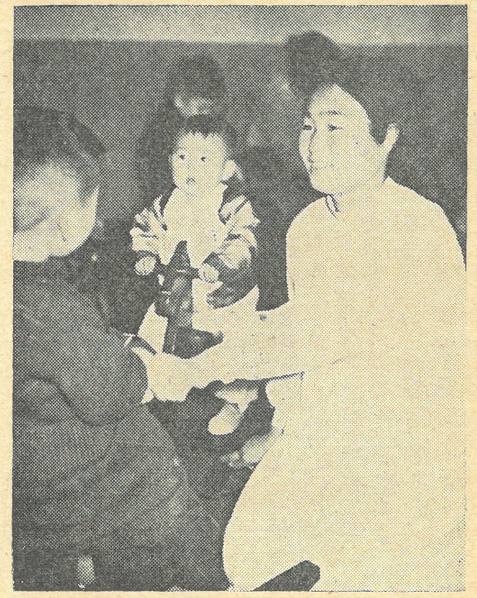
During the past period, all the nurses participated in the Chollima work-team movement. They trained themselves in a lofty moral spirit giving precedence to collective over individual interest. As a result, the nurses acquired a habit of thinking first of the matters concerning the nurseries instead of their personal affairs. They even came to view the children as valuable creatures to be in the service of the country and people.

However, we could not remain complacent at that. Innumerable mothers of Korea reared their children into faithful servants of the country and people through their exemplary deeds.

Our mind should be instilled with their noble traditional spirit and we are duty-bound to develop it further for the generations to come.

We have set up a concrete plan in order to put into effect our new pledge. It envisages the problem of how to expand nursery facilities, how to increase the variety of equipment, toys, and so on, while improving their quality. It also reflects the problem of how to supply high quality food. Besides, it contains a practical way of focussing the concern of the society on improving the nurses' qualifications and other matters pertaining to nursery administration.

At present the pledge made by us after the National Meeting of Nursery and Kindergarten Workers is being put into practice successfully.



Dry nurses feel happy when they see children under their charge grow healthily

Facts and Figures

* Women account for 48 per cent of the working people serving in all fields of the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are paid equally with men for the same work and specially protected by the state in their labour.

* More than 25,000 women are working as Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other organs of state power at all levels.

More than 103,400 of our women are technicians and specialists including doctors and masters of science.

* Seventy women have been awarded the title of Hero of the Republic or that of Hero of Labour for their distinguished feats. And about 54,000 women are recipients of various orders and medals and winners of the titles of honour—People's Artiste, Merited Artiste, Merited Artist, Merited Announcer, Merited Stock-breeder, Merited Teacher, Merited Nurse, People's Athlete and Merited Athlete.

* In our urban and rural districts, there are tens of thousands of day nurseries and kindergartens where children are being taken good care of and brought up at state and social expenses.

MORE AGRO-TECHNICIANS TRAINED

Three hundred sixteen farmers have recently passed the state qualification examinations for the agro-specialist, agronomist or agro-technician.

They had attended agronomist or agro-technician training courses.

Over 1,500 farmers have received these qualifications after finishing such courses in the past four years.

The training of rural technical personnel has been further stepped up since the publication of Premier Kim Il Sung's **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** *in February, 1964.*

The last three years witnessed a three-fold increase in the number of technical personnel.

This year the regular educational network will produce over 2,600 agronomists and specialists.

Now an average of 12 agronomists and agro-technicians are working at each co-op farm.

Two Conductresses

Conductress Kim Myong Ja getting on well with the commuters

Conductress Kim Myong Ja

... ...

How affable the passengers are!
With our whole heart we take
them by bus
... ...
Ra ra ra, ra ra ra!
Delight is overflowing in us

Freed from their day's labour, the conductresses were enjoying a leisure time singing a song at their hostel attached to the Pyongyang First Bus Office.

The heroine of our visit was Myong Ja, a conductress working on the Bus No. 103. She won high appreciations from the public for her distinguished service.

For the past four years she has been faithfully performing her duty as a conductress. At every station Myong Ja receives passengers with smiling face, helps the old and mothers with their children, takes up their packages and cares about their seats, making their trip as comfortable as possible. Her kindness and warm-heartedness, her attracting manner easily win the hearts of the passengers. On her part, she regards the passengers as if they were from her own family. Such a turn of thought chases out all the lonesome feeling although she is an orphan.

Myong Ja's father died an untimely death after toiling hard under the Japanese colonial rule. Her mother fell a victim to a U.S. bombing in 1952. It caused much sorrow to her, of course, but she was never left alone. Since the loss of her parents, she was raised by the government which helped her study as much as she wished. She has now grown into a proud Chollima rider. She is provided with clothes, shoes and other labour protection materials all free of charge as it is the case with all her colleagues. Besides, on several occasions she has been to rest-homes in various scenic places of the country. Today, she finds her happiness in her faithful service to the bus-passengers.

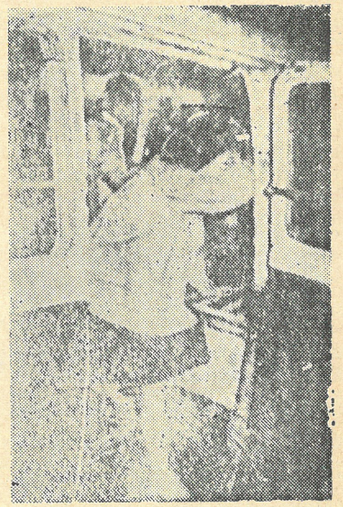
Conductress Jong Ok Kyong

Recently a South Korean newspaper carried an article on the situation of Jong Ok Kyong and her workmates serving at the "Sangmi Transport Company" in Rimun-dong, Dongdaemun district, Seoul. They were bus conductresses.

Jong Ok Kyong, aged twenty-one this year, lost her father at five, and mother at seventeen. Later, when grown up, she managed to get a job at a bus company as a bus conductress through this or that medium.

From the very first day on, she was forced to get up at four before day-break. She had to shout for passengers, standing by her bus: "This is running to... Don't miss it, please!" She had to shout aloud the same thing all day long. Shouting like this for twenty hours a day caused a sore throat. She cannot get meals in time because the bus never returns punctually. She sleeps only three hours a day at most. The conductresses are promised to have an off-day after every five day, but actually they are given almost no time even for washing their clothes. For such a back-breaking labour they earn no more than two thousand won a month. What is most unbearable for them is that their human rights are trampled underfoot. When they finish their return they are compelled to disburse to the "supervisor" the money they have got during the course. If he finds out the amount insufficient, he searches the girls to their underwear. More than once they would make their minds: "It would be better to be a prostitute than a conductress." But they have to be patient for fear of being thrown out into the streets right away.

Ok Kyong moved last year from the public bus company to the present private bus company, for she was told the private one would be better than public bus.



An exhausted conductress in South Korea falls into a doze

As she was born into an unfortunate family and her childhood was constantly harassed by poverty and hunger, she saved every penny of her salary. And she would leave it in trust with a mutual-aid society for four years. One day the head of the society disappeared with all the money. She did not know he was a swindler! The money that had been accumulated with blood and sweat for four long years was gone! This, however, is quite a natural thing to be seen in a society that is governed by the law: "The stronger prey upon the weaker."

The management knew all about the pitiable situation of Ok Kyong, but she could not get even a bit of sympathy from it. Instead, they began to ill-treat her more than before, suspecting her of cheating them of the car fares.

At last, hatred flared up in her against the management and the South Korean society that is breeding the scoundrels. As she could not stand it any longer she finally chose way of struggle.

35th Anniversary of Anti-Japanese Guerillas

Today, the Korean working class and people greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas which performed immortal feats in our history.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were founded 35 years ago on April 25, 1932 by Comrade Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people. It was a great historic event marking a new phase in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and in the development of the communist movement in Korea.

With its founding the Korean people could have their first genuine revolutionary army, fight against the armed forces of the brigandish Japanese imperialists with their own revolutionary armed forces and repulse their bestial suppression.

Through the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged over a long space of time under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people, the national-liberation struggle and communist movement in Korea developed onto a new stage and in the course brilliant revolutionary traditions were formed.

The suppression by Japanese imperialism became unprecedentedly severe around the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties. Japanese imperialism bestially suppressed all the Korean people's patriotic struggle. Beside, the anti-Japanese struggle by the masses was short of revolutionary leader and unity, correct strategy and tactics. This is the reason why the struggle did not succeed.

At that time when the destiny of the nation was at stake the Korean people waited for a revolutionary leader who was capable of leading the national-liberation struggle to victory, being eager to rise up in a nation-wide struggle against Japanese imperialism.

It was in such a period that Comrade Kim Il Sung shouldered the destiny of the nation and led the Korean people towards victory in the van of the revolution.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific review of all the preceding movements and indicated a clear-cut line and policy for the Korean revolution, organizing and mobilizing the mass so as to translate them into practice. Thereafter, the national liberation struggle and communist movement in Korea took a correct path, and began to make a triumphant advance.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a protracted, arduous and grim struggle without precedent in the history of the revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas waged a 15-year long struggle against a powerful enemy, solving the requirements by themselves.

The anti-Japanese fighters were rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and one will and the ranks of the guerrillas were armed with steadfast revolutionary ideas immensely faithful to the leader of the revolution. This was the basic factor of the victory in any storm and long-drawn struggle.

The heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas shed a gleam of restoration over the fatherland trampled under the heels of the Japanese imperialists and instilled the confidence in victory into the hearts of the Korean people.

Leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung brought the revolutionary movement to a new upsurge by organizing the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, an organization of the national united front, and by organizing and mobilizing masses.

As a result, a great upsurge was effected in the anti-Japanese struggle of the workers, peasants and people of other sections with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre. In the raging flames of the anti-Japanese struggle the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of our Party were made, correct lines on the building of people's power and people's armed forces and on the united front movement were worked out and rich experiences accumulated.

Furthermore, fine examples of communist revolutionary spirit—unshakable confidence in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable revolutionary spirit, burning hatred for the enemy, and boundless love for the people, infinite loyalty to the headquarters of revolution, revolutionary discipline of carrying out to the end the orders and instructions given by the headquarters under any circumstances, revolutionary constancy and spirit of self-reliance, revolutionary comradeship, principled unity, socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and so on—and popular style of work and revolutionary method of work were established in this period.

The victory of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core was attributable to the correct line, strategy and tactics of revolution worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Strictly adhering to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and applying it creatively to the concrete realities of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a Marxist-Leninist programme as well as relevant strategy and tactics. Thus, it became possible for the first time in the history of Korean revolution to tie up closely the Marxist-Leninist movement with the revolutionary struggle for the national and social liberation of our people.

Moreover, the idea of Juche (self-identity) and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of fulfilling the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves were thoroughly embodied in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"Guerrillas cannot live apart from the people just as a fish cannot survive out of water." This was a slogan that was kept in the hearts of the guerrillas to the last moment of their struggle. Such a kindred relationships between the guerrillas and the masses of people guaranteed the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. All the brilliant feats and traditions scored and formed in the fierce revolutionary struggle have become an invaluable treasure for the Korean people, for the victory of the Korean revolution. Thanks to these great revolutionary traditions the Korean people were able to successfully carry out all the revolutionary tasks after the liberation and win the victory of today.

Right after the liberation the Workers' Party of Korea was founded as a Marxist-Leninist party on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations made in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The founding of our Party on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the fruition of the protracted struggle and efforts of the Korean communists. It was a historical event both in the communist movement in our country and in the course of the development of the Korean revolution at large.

Under the leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung our people carried out the task of democratic revolution in the northern half of the country in a short space of time, established revolutionary democratic base, won a brilliant victory during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism and scored historical victory in socialist revolution and construction. All these owe to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unexcelled patriot, undaunted revolutionary fighter and distinguished leader of our people is standing in the van of the Korean revolution.

The successes gained since liberation are indebted to the ideas of *juche*, to the consistent independent line of having inherited and developed the revolutionary traditions.

Our Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to victory consistently adhering to his stand: Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence. Thus the working class and the entire people of Korea, having laid out a firm foundation for self-supporting national economy under the banner of self-reliance, have consolidated further the political independence and sovereignty of the nation and have piled up assets for promoting the final victory throughout the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Army with the anti-Japanese fighters steeled in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and has steadily strengthened its fighting force.

The Korean People's Army with the revolutionary traditions inherited from the anti-Japanese guerrillas have been tempered in the war, well versed in military science and arts. Having become an army, each of its men being capable of matching a hundred, has grown into an undefeatable force. They are defending the Central Committee of the Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and are safeguarding the gains of our revolution at the cost of their lives.

Our Party has inherited the traditional mass line pursued during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and pushed ahead the revolution and construction, relying always on the masses of the people and taking advantage of the creativeness of the masses to the full. Particularly, the Chongsan-ri spirit and its working method initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung have developed and brought about radiant results stemming from the traditional mass line of our Party.

The Korean working class and people who have embarked upon a road of victory under the wise leadership of the Party and Leader have entrusted their fate to them, responding faithfully to their call.

Meanwhile millions of new revolutionaries have been reared, forming today a large body of fighters, joined by veteran revolutionaries, will creditably succeed to the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese armed fighters. They are really the most valuable assets evre provided by the Party.

The invincible Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the steel-like ranks rallied firmly around the Party, powerful self-supporting national economy, the ever-victorious revolutionary military might which can defend with determination the socialist gains and revolutionary cause against the enemy aggression—all these constitute an undefeatable might which guarantees us to win victory in our revolution throughout the country and in the socialist and communist construction of our country.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas our people feel proud of the fact that all those things aspired by the anti-Japanese fighters under severe fighting conditions are being realized today in the northern part of Korea with brilliant results.

However, we have not yet accomplished the revolutionary cause begun by the anti-Japanese fighters. The country is still split, unable to be reunified due to the occupation of South Korea by the Yankee imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people. The Korean working class and people who have inherited the cause of the revolutionary fighters will drive out the Yankees from South Korea and liberate South Korea in our generation without fail. They will certainly hand over a reunified and prosperous motherland to the coming generation.

TAKING OVER THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

The Museum of the Korean Revolution in Pyongyang attracts many visitors. Workers from the Pyongyang Grinder Factory are observing closely the statues of the anti-Japanese partisans

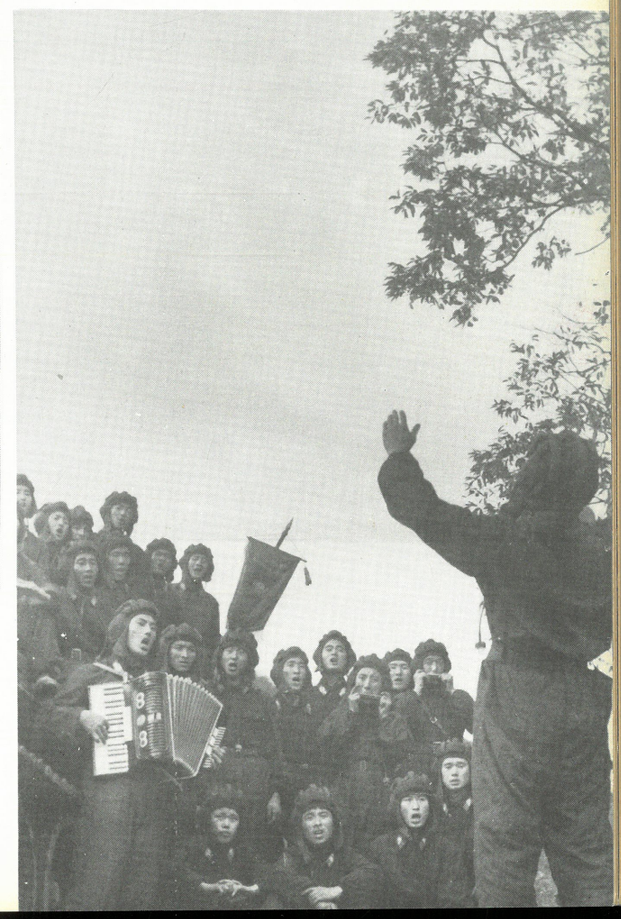
The defence line is impregnable

INVINCIBLE IS THE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Soldiers of the People's Army studying the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans

Airmen of the People's Army. They are filled with a firm resolve to defend the territorial air

Kim Hong Du, model fighter of an anti-aircraft gun unit among the workers

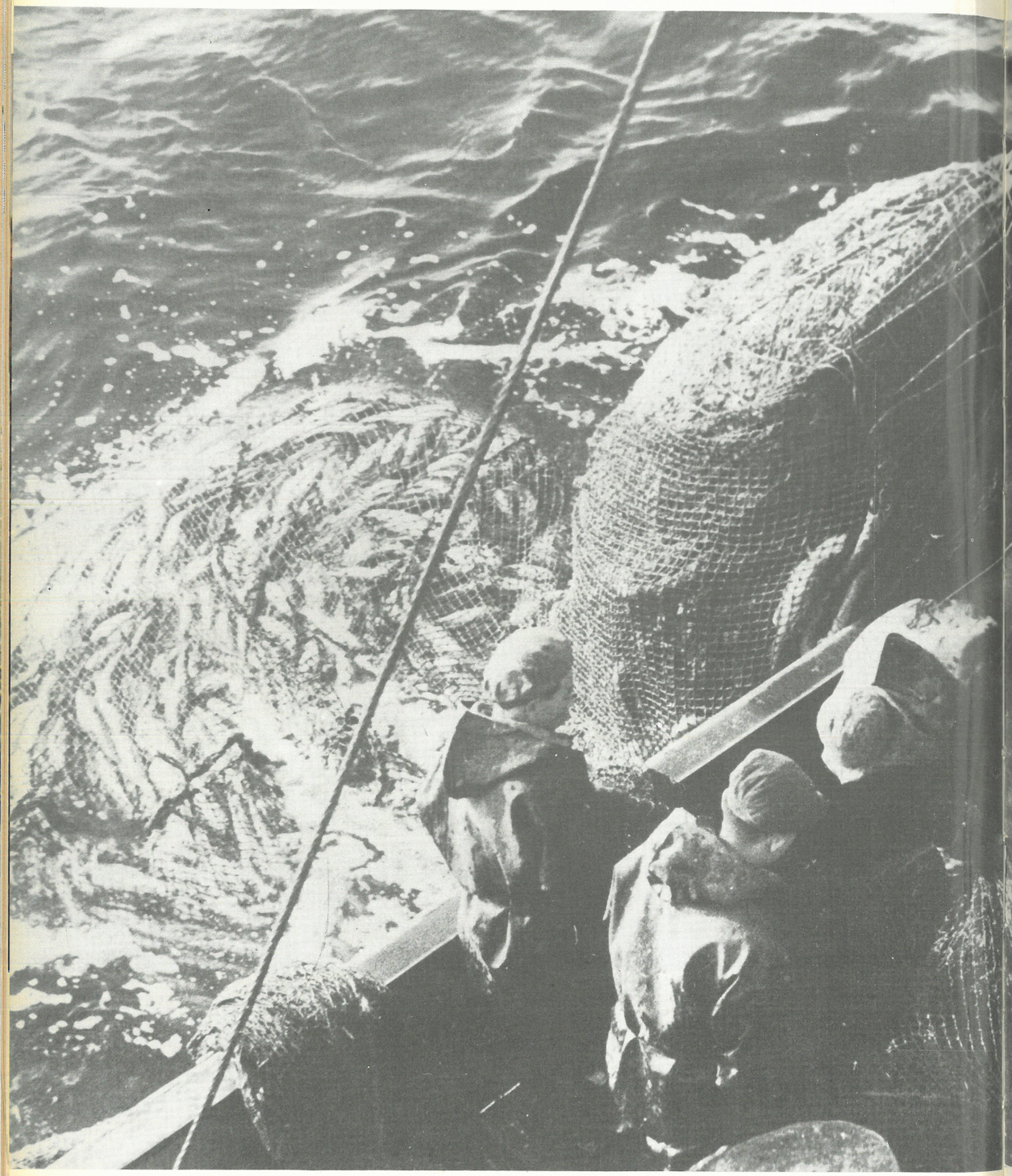


Tank-men striking up song during a break

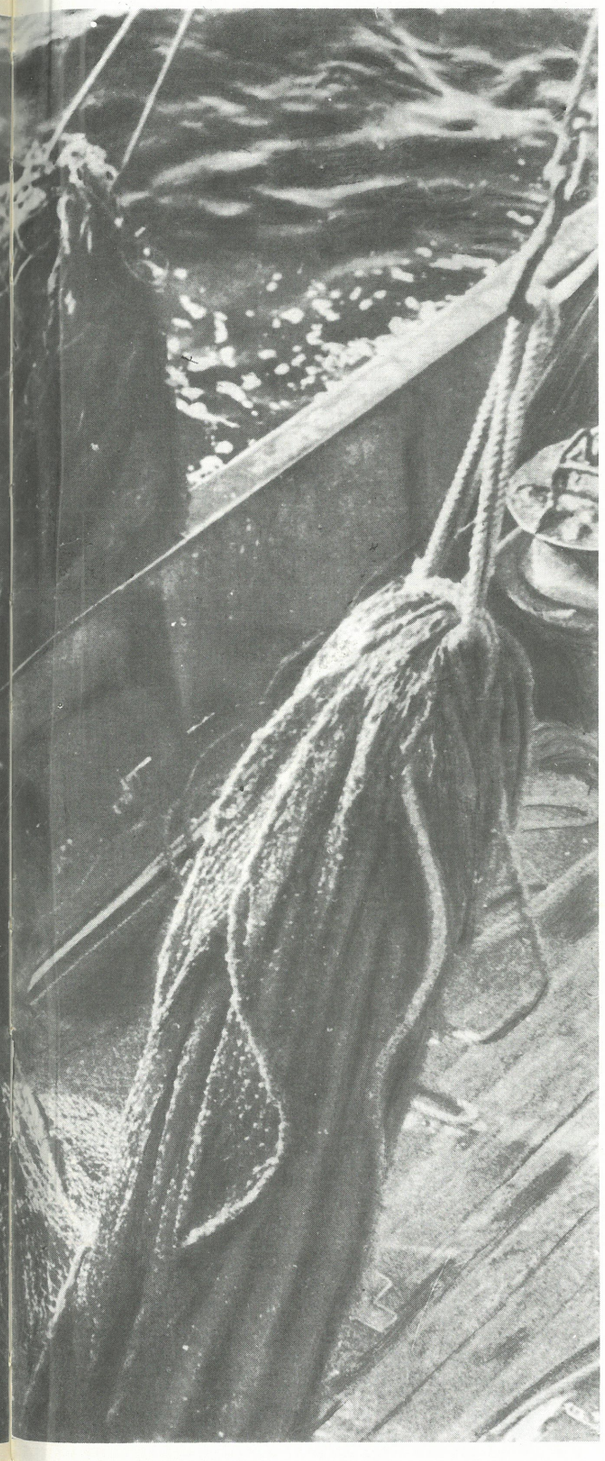
"TOWARD THE FATHERLAND!"

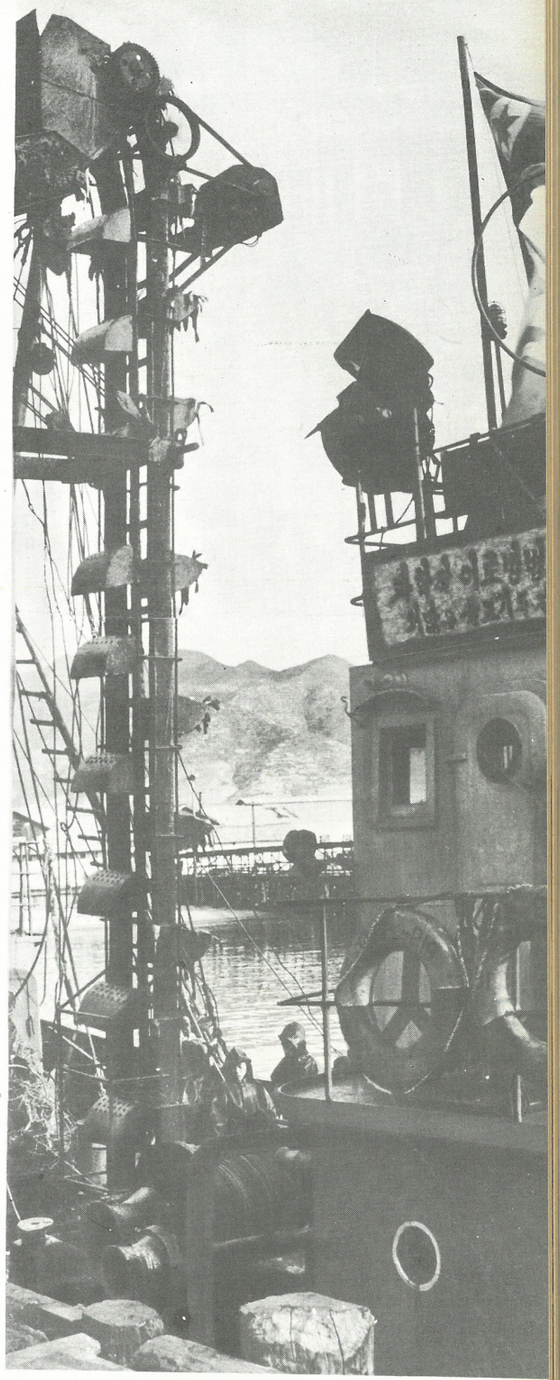
Oil painting by Rim Baek

FISHING SEASON



Thanks to an accurate shoal detector fishermen are enabled to catch fish in large quantities





Conveyer at the pier is in constant operation to unload fish

In our country there are, besides schools, many places and halls dedicated to the study and after-school activities of students. In the picture is seen the splendid Children's Hall in Kaesong.

Kids are enrolled in primary schools amidst the welcome given by their seniors

In His Warm Care

Chang Ryong Ok

It was on June 23, 1958. I heard the Premier was coming in the morning to our Bukjung Machine Building Plant. I went to my workshop in the early morning. I swept clean inside and outside of the shop. Then I began to clean my machine.

I found the machine that I took over tidied up stpotlessly by the night-shift work-mates. But as I presumed that the machine would be shortly seen by the Premier, it did not look clean even after repeated cleaning.

When I was rubbing eagerly with a mop the surface and central parts of the machine, I heard, all of a sudden, cheering shouts breaking out outside the shop. Before long Premier stepped into our shop.

He started first at my machine which was located near the entrance. He approached me and asked my name. I did not know why I could hardly make out a word at first. Only after a while I barely managed to utter: "Chang Ryong Ok, sir!" The Premier extended his hand to me with a compliment.

I dropped unwittingly the greasy rag from my hand. My hands were extremely dirty, for I had been cleaning the machine up to that very moment. I was so embarrassed that I simply rubbed my hands at random on my overall over and over again. The Premier seemed to have guessed my awkward position and grasped casually my greasy hand, saying: "Never mind, never mind! Let me shake your hand..." At the moment I felt my eyes getting warm with tears. I was so overwhelmed by emotions that I could not utter even a single word.

Holding my hand, the Premier addressed with a gratified smile to the cadres accompanying him: "Look! This is a small hand, yet what a big job it's doing!" Then he gripped my hand harder and asked me in a tender tone:

"What's your rating?"

"Fourth grade, sir!"

"Which school did you finish?"

"I attended a technical school, sir!"

"What's your father doing?"

"He works as a furnace builder at the steel foundry-shop."

"Are you interested in your work?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good! Learn to be a skilled worker as soon as possible, then an assistant engineer and engineer!...

While saying this, the Premier patted me on my shoulder time and again. When he parted from my machine he said: "Be a good worker! Nothing is more honourable than to be a worker."

Even after his departure, I stuck still to the ground not knowing what to do. The whirring sounds of the machines were hardly audible to my ears. I looked upon my hands.

"This is a small hand, yet what a big job it's doing!"

The Premier's words rang in my ears. With this hands of mine I should work more than ever, I thought irresistibly from the bottom of my heart.

I scarcely knew how I finished my work on that day. All day long I was enwrapped in excitement, beset by emotions.

In the evening when I went back home, I learned that the Premier had visited at daybreak the residential quarter inhabited by the workers of our plant. Through the words I heard from Comrade Mun who had met the Premier, I sensed again the Premier's warm affection.

On his arrival in the village, the Premier dropped in Comrade Mun's house. Somebody knocked at the door a couple of times. "May I come in?" The voice was not familiar to his ears. "Yes!" he replied in a drawn out tone, wondering who could visit him so early at dawn. He got up and opened the door. Quite unexpectedly the visitor was the Premier himself.

He grasped Comrade Mun's hand. The latter was rather confused hardly knowing what to do. The Premier asked him about his family life, showing all his personal concern.

"In which workshop are you working?"

"In the transportation department, sir! I'm a loader working mainly at the delivery shop."

"How many members have you in the family?"

"Six, sir!"

"Anything short in your life?"

"Quite enough, sir!"

The Premier looked around the room. An army uniform hung on the wall caught his eye.

"Seems you were in the military service."

"Yes, I was."

"On which front did you fight during the Patriotic War of Liberation?"

"I served most of the time in the defence of the Capital. I was an a.a. gunner."

Upon hearing this, the Premier tapped him on his shoulder, saying "Good!"

"You must take the lead in the job and arrange your fa-

mily life sensibly just as well as you fought bravely during your military service."

After saying this, the Premier caught Comrade Mun's hand and went out together with him. Once outside, he advised him to plant fruit trees around the house and poplars and accacias along the path, pointing to the spots where the trees should be planted.

Afterwards, he called at several more houses on the fringe of the village. There he inquired about their home life and told the people there how to solve their problems.

Later, the inhabitants of the place named this part of the village "Daybreak Village" so as to remember forever the warm concern shown by the Premier. It was called so because the Premier had visited the place at dawn.

As a matter of fact, the cosy houses, bright streets, leafy trees, everything in the Daybreak Village felt the Premier's personal touch. All these things seem to whisper about an infinite happiness.

Since the day of the Premier's visit I tried my utmost to improve my skill so as to grow into an excellent worker as taught by him. It seemed I was being watched and cared by him no matter where I was. I felt as if I were hearing his tender voice all the time: at dawn when I woke up from sleep, on the way to the factory, when I approached the machine, when I was cleaning...

I should become an excellent worker by learning a skill as fast as possible as I was taught by the Premier himself. This thought so obsessed me that I came to regard sleeping as a waste of time. For several evenings on end I watched the working methods of skilled workers and studied over some difficult blueprints.

My efforts did not turn out in vain. My rating was raised from the fourth to the sixth grade in a bit over one year since the Premier's visit. I was skilled enough to make even complicate bulldozer parts.

On July 31, 1959 right after I became a sixth-grade worker, the Premier came again to our plant. Clad in a neat dress, I stood with a bouquet in my hand in company with other comrades.

I had just finished a school when I first met the Premier in June 1958. At the time my bobbed hair had grown just long enough to be made into two braids. Actually I was then still a very young girl. But during the past one year I grew much taller. People said my face and the hair style changed so much that I was hardly recognizable.

The Premier came exchanging words with the staff of the factory. He halted before me when he recognized me.

"Do you know who I am?" He asked me.

"Yes, sir! How could I not recognize you?" I answered.

My answer made him give off a loud laughter. He tapped me on my shoulder.

"Well, Comrade Ryong Ok! did you get married?"

"Yes, I'm married, sir!" I replied feeling myself red-hot up to my ear-lobes.

"What's your husband doing?"

"He's working in this factory, sir! He's a turner."

"What's his rating?"

"Sixth grade, sir!"

"Well, what's your own rating now?"

"Sixth grade, sir!"

The Premier was very pleased with my reply. He shook my hand over and over again.

He asked me in an orderly manner about my family circumstances, asking me how much income we had.

"We should catch much more fish so as to help improve much more the living conditions of the workers and farmers. To realize this, you should make many more hot bulb engines and diesel engines. Then we shall be able to send out many good ships to the sea," he said in a quiet persuasive tone.

I promised him to do my best as he had taught me.

"Has Comrade Ryong Ok joined the Party?" he inquired.

"Not yet, sir!" I said drooping my head.

"Work hard so as to become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea. Work hard..." he advised tapping me again on my shoulder. Then he left.

On this day after finishing my work, I came back home and went to bed. But I could not sleep at all. I was rather too excited by his words which had given me so much hope.

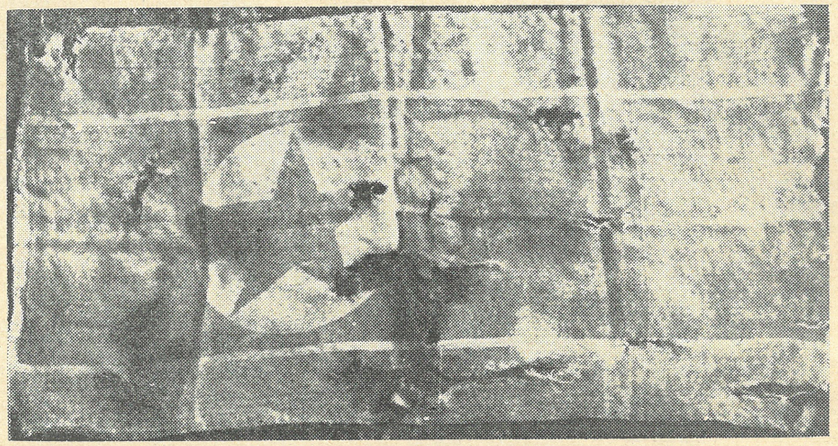
He told me to get a skill as soon as possible when I was unskilled and now he encouraged me to become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea when he found me having attained a certain level of skill.

I made up my mind to volunteer to do difficult jobs. I devoted all my energy to the processing of various kinds of machine parts, reminding me especially of the Premier's teachings that we should make good machines more and more.

On November 25, 1959 I was granted an honour of joining the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. I felt proud of having put into effect what the Premier had taught me to do. And I was swept over by emotions at the time when I realized that I had become a Premier's fighter.

I am young and have many shortcomings both in my work and in my political life. But I draw my strength from the care shown me by the Premier whenever I encounter with a difficult problem.

HOIST THE FLAG ON MT. HANRA!



This flag tells a story

Here we see a red-blue flag. It is the national flag. Its first owner was a plain farmer living in Kyonggi Province, South Korea.

After liberation, South Korea fell into the hands of the U.S. occupationers. The people's committees set up by the toiling masses on their own initiative were dissolved by force. Numerous patriots were rounded up or put to death. A dark cloud again hovered over South Korea.

In the meantime, the working people in the northern part of Korea were enjoying a happy life as a result of the Land Reform and other democratic reforms. The circumstances compelled the farmer to take the road of struggle. To see the country reunified as early as possible, he kept the flag of the Republic deep in his bosom and frequented a rendezvous to meet his comrades-in-arms, going up and down the hills. But, alas, he was caught in action and killed by the enemy.

Later, the flag so much cherished by the patriotic farmer was handed down to his son Ri Hong Bom.

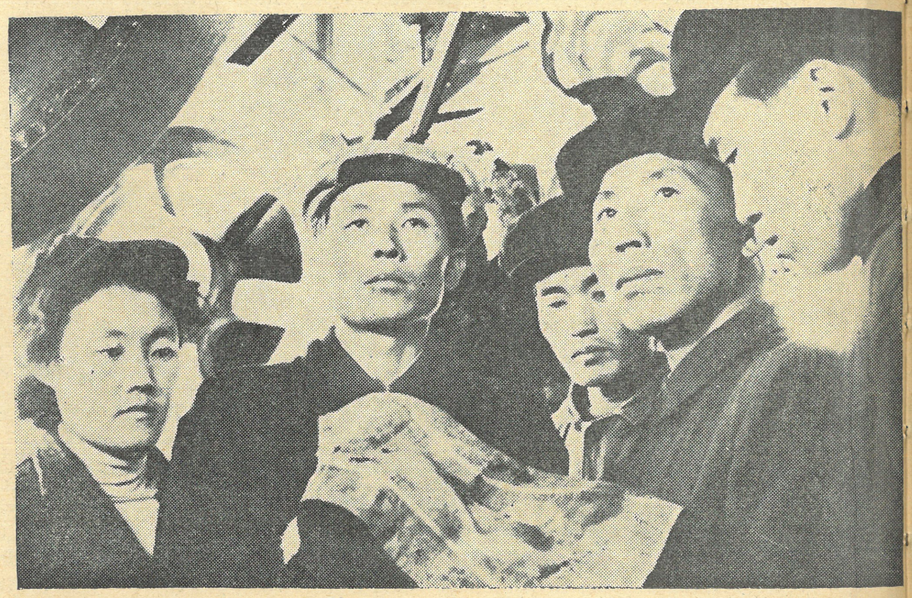
The latter was once dragged into the ROK army (South Korean puppet troops). However, he kept in his mind his father's advice: "Don't train your gun to the North, but to the guys who trample us under foot. Take a chance and come over to the side of the people." So, during the U.S.-provoked Korean war he deserted the ROK army and went over to the People's Army.

When the troops, to which he belonged, liberated his native land, his father was no more alive in this world. Then his surviving mother tucked a flag into his bosom, saying:

"This is the national flag used to be kept by your father. Never forget the enemy and avenge your father without fail."

Ri Hong Bom fought bravely against the enemy with this flag imbued with his father's aspiration for the reunification of the Motherland. The squad in which he was took up this implicative flag as its own banner. The bearer of the flag was no one else but Ri Hong Bom himself. Being the successor to his deceased father who had died before seeing the country reunified, he fought brilliantly as a commando or as a member of reconnaissance unit. However, some time later he himself died a hero's death with this flag in his arm.

This time the flag was handed over to the section leader Choe Hong Ryong who is at present working at the Namhong Fishery Cooperative on the east coast of North Korea. He has been keeping the flag cautiously for the past 17 years, hoping to fly it in Ri Hong Bom's native village or for the better hoist it on the top of Mt. Hanra (situated on Cheju Island in the South Sea).



Let's hoist this flag on the summit of Mt. Hanra!

To Hoist the Flag on the Top of Mt. Hanra

(At the general meeting of the Sub-primary Trade Union Committee, Combined Processing Workteam, Ball-roller Workshop, Ball-bearing Division, Pyongyang Precision Machine Plant)

It was on November 15, last year. As it was with all the workers in the northern part of our country, the workers of the Pyongyang Precision Machine Plant too were in a bustle with their patriotic movement to bring earlier the day of liberation of South Korea and to reunify the country.

On this day the workers of this workteam read with uncontrollable emotions "Hoist the Flag on the Top of Mt. Hanra!" an article carried in the Rodong Shinmun. Since that time on they plunged themselves into a mass patriotic movement with a strong sense of vengeance on Yankee imperialism.

At the meeting the workteam members passed a resolution to the effect that they would hoist the flag smeared with blood shed for the revolution and imbued with the desire for the country's reunification on the top of Mt. Hanra. They recalled what Ri Hong Bom had said before he breathed his last breath: "Please fly this flag in my native village!" They regarded his last words as his personal appeal to them who should assume the responsibility of reunifying the divided country. They decided to work hard as if they were working together with him for the cause left unfinished by Ri Hong Bom. Consequently, they enlisted his name in their workteam and resolved to intensify the mass patriotic movement to relieve the brethren in South Korea from their sufferings. Then they called upon all the workers and trade union members in the country to give their unanimous support.

The appeal was responded wholeheartedly by broad masses of workers and trade union members alike. As a result, this patriotic movement for the relief of the southern brethren has become stronger than ever.

What Is a School Like?

Every new academic year causes quite a trouble in South Korea. Those boys who are unable to go to school on account of poverty are sunk in sorrow while their parents have a bitter grudge against the society.

It is said that in South Korea education from primary school up to college requires more than 675,000 won.

Actually, there are various kinds of school impositions—"contribution," "membership fee of the parents' association," "gift money for teachers," "collection for farewell party," "money for the support of school," "subscription to the school fund," "expenses for athletic meet" and even "money to buy teachers' slipers." If all this sundry spending is put together, the total amount comes to a fabulous figure.

According to the statistics released by the "Bank of Korea", (South Korean bank), as the end of last year the monthly real income of workers stood still at 2,325 won on an average, far from meeting even their minimum living cost. Therefore, if a worker wishes to give one of his children schooling up to college, he has to spend for the child the total amount of his 24 years' earning.

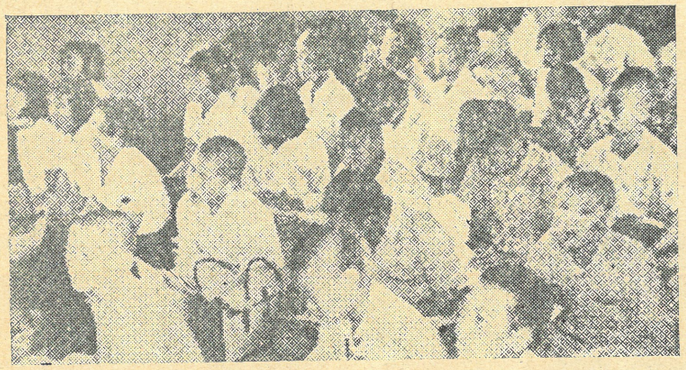
As for the private schools, the conditions are more rigorous. Their students should, first of all, pay 30,000-40,000 won of "entrance fee" and 1,000 won of monthly tuition.

This is not all. The school profiteers are making money at the expense of the parents of students through various ways and means.

At the time of entrance they do not take in the full number. They accept students through back door getting from their parents a large sum of "support money" and other kinds of bribes.

The profit-seekers sell textbooks to the students at an exorbitant price hand in glove with the publishers and press the students to buy rubbish books.

They have the impudence to force the students to buy a package of "standard colour papers" at a price twice higher than a textbook. According to the data released by the "Ministry of Education," the number of such secondary reading books run into 331 kinds in primary schools and 720 in secondary and high schools.



Children from poor families in Kangwon Province in South Korea are provided with nothing in school. They are studying without any table and chair, squatting on the floor

So, even those students who had the luck to be enrolled in a school are bound to be pressed hard for money. Consequently, they have no choice but to leave school half way. As a matter of fact, 150,000-170,000 students give up school education every year.

Though the situation is so serious the South Korean authorities even put up "government-run" schools at auction. In 1964 they sold off 13 of primary schools to profit-seekers and 16 more primary schools in 1965.

According to a statement made by the South Korean authorities, it is planned that "government-run" colleges in five provincial regions will become private-owned stage by stage within the coming seven years.

Meanwhile, the South Korean authorities are asking the government-run and public schools to meet over 60 per cent of their upkeep with "school impositions" levied from the students, and in case of the private schools, they set the proportion at more than 80 per cent.

All this shows that schools are being reduced into money-making haunts, denying the study of children from poor families. At present over 2 million of school-age children are out of schools. In most case they are compelled to hawk chewing-gum, become shoe shine-boys, pick up rags or go begging in the streets.

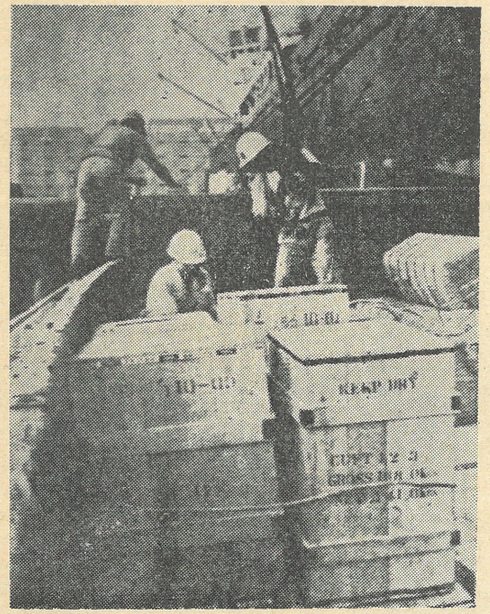
Under the circumstances, recently even the news agencies of South Korea reported as follows:

"In behalf of the long-range prospects of the country, it is necessary to root out the profit-seeking evil. But, on the contrary, the authorities themselves are indulged in it, fostering its spread rather than stopping it. How lamentable it is!"

"Development" and "Co-operation"

Japanese militarism which revived with U.S. backing is again clamouring about the "Pacific Community" and "Economic Co-operation." The Japanese militarists are now making a fuss about these things, putting up the signboard of "economic diplomacy" and "independent diplomacy." This bespeaks that Japanese militarism assists actively American policy of aggression on Asia while more actively carrying on, with American support, its overseas expansion over the Asian countries.

This was proved by the conference of the "Japan-America Joint Commission of the Foreign Trade and Economy" held last July in Tokyo. At this meeting was discussed the question about the "regional co-operation" among northeastern, southeastern, southwestern countries and other Asian areas as well as about creating a large-scale "Asia and Pacific solidarity sphere" so as "to get fully prepared for checking hold of the advance" of the socialist countries in the "back area" where at present the United States is perpetrating aggression. Some steps were already taken in this connection. One of them is to hold continuously "meetings for regional co-operation" respecting, above all, the "independency of the Asian countries." Another one is that America, laying emphasis on the "development" and "aid" in a diversified form, will "restrain herself from direct intervention as much as possible leaving all their aggressive policies to "the leadership of Japan."



The Sato government and the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan are rendering an active support to the U.S. aggressive war against Vietnam. Photo shows a great volume of military supplies to be sent to Saigon from Kobe, Japan

The "Financial Times" of England once pointed out that at the bottom of Japan's eagerness for the "development" of Asia lies their intention to become the leader in Asia, and that Americans are approving Japan's ambition because they believe in Japan's capability of playing a decisive role in knitting together and consolidating the South-East Asian regions into an "anti-communist bloc."

According to those concerned in this conspiracy, the "leading role" of Japan means that Japan is an industrial country in Asia, therefore it is in a position to "co-operate" for the "development" of these countries with its "industrial potentialities."

This, however, is a duplicate of the "greater-East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," which caused much bloody calamities.

After failing once to grip the permanent control, in spite of their dream of becoming the "leader in Asia," this time, however, Japan's monopoly capital and reactionary government are in dead earnest in putting into effect their ambition for aggression and expansion. To this end, availing themselves of the fact that Japan is an Asian state, they use "war reparations" as a bait and put up the signboard of "aid" and "joint development", exporting commodities and capital to the countries of this region to make way to economic aggression over them.

Their predatory character can be understood easily by the "reparations" agreements they concluded with countries in South-East Asia under the cloak of "friendship" and "co-operation."

In concluding these agreements, the Japanese discounted in a great measure the amount of damages they wrought in the respective country during the last world war and forced the other side to accept terms of payment made out in their favour.

They paid "reparations" not in cash but with costly machines and consumer goods and with the service of their technicians. They familiarized South-East Asian people with Japanese goods, dispatched technicians, advertized Japanese know-how and reared pro-Japanese circles, with the result that they have paved a smooth way for the infiltration of Japanese civilian capital.

In 1964 the share of commodity export from Japan to Asian countries occupied 26.7 per cent of the total amount of her annual export.

Japan's ruling circle is doing its best to win the favour of Asian countries by putting up "joint development" and "co-operation," but this is nothing but their running maneouvre to seize the economic arteries of these countries. Today, Japanese militarists are using newer and more active methods: they are now making a change-over from a simple economical expansion to political expansion.

They are now busy in creating in South-East Asia an economic bloc, in which they will play the leading role. "Pacific Community," "Economic Development" and so on, advocated by them, are no more than the tools used for realizing this scheme.

The Japanese are acting as the real master of "Asian Development Bank" after investing 200 million dollars, the same amount offered by the Americans. Their intention is to seize the economic arteries of South-East Asia by making use of the credit of this bank. Already on several occasions they held "development conference" playing host to the participants. On the other hand, with such honeyed words as "aid," "economic development" and so on, they are making these countries submit to their policy of aggression.

Particularly, the Japanese are bent on seeking a way to seize the "leadership" in South-East Asia.

Having concluded the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" Japanese militarists are intensifying their aggression on South Korea. Using it as a foothold, they intend to invade again Korea and Asian mainland.

Shiina, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, went the length of saying that before the Second World War diplomacy had been rather easy for Japan because she then had had both economic and military power for that, but it was difficult now, for Japan had at present only economic power, that in the coming 10 years Japan should have military forces as big as those possessed by a European power, that the Self-defence Corps had been peaceful in the past, but in the near future it might not remain so peaceful.

In other words, they intend to conduct a gangster diplomacy with the backing of their military forces. In case of ineffectiveness of this kind of diplomacy their military forces would be set to action.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN SOUTH KOREA

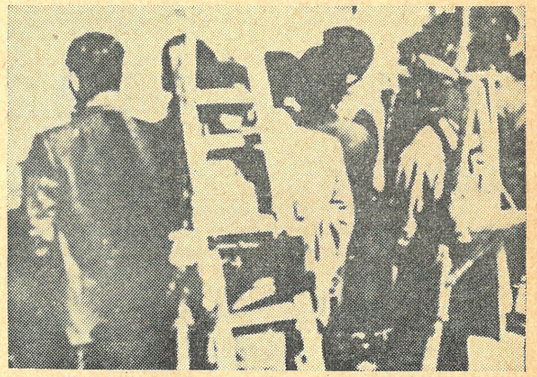
In recent years it is noted that the number of employment agencies in South Korea has been on the increase. There were only 14 employment agencies in South Korea during the Japanese colonial rule, whereas in 1964 they swelled to 451. The Pusan City alone accounts for about 50 places.

The cause of the increase can be traced to the criminal plot worked out by the South Korean authorities. They publicize, of course, that the employment agencies are set up to relieve the plight of the jobless people. No doubt, they hope to appease more or less the resentful sentiments of the unemployed.

However, the real situation shows the opposite. Since 1961 to this day only 1 out of 360 or sometimes one out of 650 was lucky enough to get a job through the employment agency. As is often the case with the people who got jobs through employment agencies, they are mostly hired by institutions run by American military authorities or by some firms in which their personal dignity is constantly trampled.

Regarding those hired through employment agencies in 1962, 46 per cent of them were given front-line jobs closely related to U.S. military establishments, whereas 40 per cent were recommended to sundry jobs. Only the remaining 14 per cent went to manufacturing enterprises (quoted from a South Korean daily). All the jobs got through these agencies require unlimited amount of work with low remuneration.

The employment agencies as a rule take in a large sum of commission from their clients while serving in the interest of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean rulers. A South Korean paper carried the following article on March 3, 1966: "Hanging the sign-board of employment agency, they are actually playing the role of middlemen for



South Korean unemployed loitering in front of a good-for-nothing employment office

human traffic... They exact commissions from the girls recommended as waitresses to tea-houses, bars, restaurants as well as from house-maids. In some cases, they are sold as prostitutes."

As to the amount of the commissions they get, they receive 100 won as application fee and 5 per cent from the advance money paid by the employers to the girls hired at tea-houses, bars, etc. Besides, they receive gift money from the employers, too. In case a woman is hired as a house-maid, they receive both from the woman and the employer a sum of money equivalent to 10 per cent of the monthly wage of the newly employed servant.

More often than not the application fee is not returned even when no job is available for the applicant.

All these facts show that the employment agencies are merely serving the puppet rulers and capitalists in their plunder and enrichment.

In November 1965 the Pak Jung Hi clique set up an agency called Foreign Emigration Development Corporation. It is a sort of employment agency which handled people on a large scale to be sold to foreign countries while engaged in human-traffic at home.

According to a South Korean paper, during the last year this agency attempted to sell 8,130 South Koreans constituting 1,200 families to Latin American countries on a permanent basis. This figure is equivalent to four times the number of the South Koreans sold by the Pak Jung Hi clique in the guise of emigration from December 1962 to early 1966.

In addition to this, the South Korean authorities sold 3,740 persons to foreign exploiters in 1965 in the name of labour-export. They claimed that they had earned 3,980,000 dollars through this transaction.

On account of these treacherous acts committed by the South Korean puppet regime, the forcibly emigrated South Korean people are now undergoing a slavish life in alien lands, suffering from all sorts of racial persecution and harsh exloitation. As a result, already a large number of them died. In 1965 alone seven South Korean miners died in the Ahen coal mine in West Germany.

In seems that the Pak Jung Hi clique is not satisfied with the criminal acts so far committed by them at the instigation of the Yankee colonialists. They have turned South Korea into a land of starvation and poverty, creating an army of unemployed numbering millions of people. They pretend that the cause of all this misery lies in the "surplus population." Under this deceptive assumption they are bent on all sorts of misdoings, plundering and exploiting the South Korean people through such high-sounding means as the employment agencies. Foreign Emigration Development Corporation, etc. But the South Korean people and workers do not expect anything from these institutions. They have become aware of the necessity of solving their basic problems regarding their jobs through their own struggle fighting against the Pak Jung Hi clique and U.S. imperialists as well.

Even such a job as seen in the picture is very difficult to get in South Korea

THE MARCH 22 GENERAL STRIKE

On March 22, 1947, the South Korean working class went on general strike for 24 hours opposing the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous acts of the South Korean reactionaries. They demanded the right to live, democratic freedom and the unification and independence of the country.

The strike meant that their smouldering hatred and resentment caused by the brutal and terroristic oppression and harsh exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs burst out at last. After landing on South Korea under the masks of "liberators" and "patrons" the U.S. imperialists reined over South Korea as cruel colonialist rulers. They set up a military administration. Then they oppressed and dissolved the people's committees organized at the initiative of the people. After promulgating fascist evil laws, let alone "the permit system applied to assembly and demonstration," they oppressed democratic forces including the working class in South Korea. On the other hand, they made desperate efforts to rally around them reactionary forces as their tools.

Under the pretext of "enemy property" the U.S. imperialists confiscated by order of the military administration all the properties including factories and enterprises which had once belonged to the Japanese, although they had been built by the efforts of the Korean people. Meanwhile, they drove several million people into starvation, carrying on vicious plunder.

Such colonial enslavement policies of the U.S. imperialists were naturally counterattacked by the South Korean people. The South Korean people including the working class raised the flame of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, being encourged by the revolutionary results achieved by the North Korean people in those day. In order to check the surging tide of the labour movement and to destroy and weaken the democratic forces, the U.S. imperialists instigated the South Korean authorities to discharge 15,534 union activists from factories, enterprises and various organs in South Korea in one year and a half since their occupation of South Korea till March 22, 1947. Besides, they arrested numerous union leaders. In February 1947, the authorities of the U.S. military administration rounded up and imprisoned 7,880-odd unionists including union leaders who had attended the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the National Labour Council in South Korea. Moreover, in March, they slaughtered the patriotic Cheju islanders who had participated in the anniversary meeting commemorating the March 1 Uprising against the Japanese imperialists.

In order to fight against the fascistic oppression by the U.S. aggressors, early in March, the South Korean workers organized "the Struggle Committee against the Discharge and Repression" throughout South Korea and prepared to wage a general strike. The struggle committee presented a series of political and economic demands to the U.S. authorities: "Oppose lay-offs and reduction of personnel!" "Reinstate lay-offs!" "Give us rice!" "Free the arrested union leaders!" "Punish at once policemen who used violance at the commemoration-meeting of the March 1 Uprising!" "Away with reactionary's terror!" "Enforce the land reform and distribute land without compensation!" "Away with the U.S. military administration and hand the power over to the people's committee!" and so on.

At 4 o'clock in the morning on March 22 the South Korean workers carried out resolutely the general strike for 24 hours breaking through the cordon laid by the Yankees and their running dogs. The strike was joined by workers and people from all sections of life: railway, electricity, post and telegraphy, metal, chemistry, food, transportation, mining, shipbuilding, shipping, textile, engineering, construction, press, fishery, forestry, finance, etc. Even petty officials of the U.S. military administration came out to fight. Altogether, over 200,000 workers took part in the strike. The main trunk line of railway stopped operating and the wireless and telephone services were interrupted. Tram cars formed a line on the street in Seoul and the transmission of electricity was shut off. Newspaper stopped their publication and the stores were closed. As a result, the South Korean industry and transport were paralyzed. The waves of the strike swept over the whole South Korea beginning with Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

At the same time, hundreds of thousands of jobless people, peasants, the poor in cities and students rose up to join the strike waged by the workers. Demonstrations and student strikes spread throughout the country.

About 500,000 people including over 200,000 workers fought against the enemy in spite of the beastly suppression.

At last, the people succeeded in frustrating the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who intended to crush the democratic forces and the working class movement, forcing them into underground.

The March 22 General Strike demonstrated once more the power of unity and the militant spirit of the South Korean working class and gave a heavy blow to the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists wearing the masks of the "liberators" and the "patrons." Now that things came to such a pass, the authorities were compelled to release many union leaders and recognize the legal rights of the democratic parties and the public organizations besides the trade union activities.

Through the course of its practical struggle in the March 22 strike, the South Korean working class not only hardened itself and enhanced its class consciousness, but also accumulated political experiences which were most important in the struggle of the working class. Particularly, through a series of the mass struggles including the March 22 strike, the South Korean working class frustrated the enemy's subversive machinations and admitted over 200,000 new members into its ranks. The number of the unionists enrolled in the "National Labour Council" in South Korea was 324,273 as of April 25, 1946. The number increased to 520,825 as of September 30, 1947. From this struggle, the South Korean working class experienced once more that only through the mass struggle could they preserve, nurture and strengthen revolutionary forces in face of the fascistic and terroristic repression by the class enemies.

The March 22 strike greatly encouraged the South Korean people in waging the struggle against the Yankees and their faithful dogs. It was proved subsequently by the Feb. 7 National Salvation Struggle against the entrance into South Korea of the "U.N. Commission on Korea", the struggle for boycotting the May 10 separate elections and by the Ryosu mutiny as well.

The fighting spirit shown by the South Korean working class in the March 22 Strike culminated in the April 19 Uprising (1960) that overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime and in the recent struggle of the South Korean working class and people.

Twenty years have elapsed since the March 22 Strike broke out. But the earnest desires that the South Korean working class cherished in their heart have not come true yet.

Today, the South Korean people and the working class are struggling Pak Jung Hi's fascist and terrorist regime backed by the Yankees. They oppose against Pak's troop dispatch to S. Vietnam and the provocation of another Korean war by the Yankees and their lackeys. And they are fighting for their right to live as well as for democratic freedom and the unification of the country.

TANZANIA ADVANCES

"Last year the Tanzanian people surpassed the target envisaged in the five-year plan for farm produces. It was possible because they had made untiring efforts for that under the motto 'self-reliance.' Last year they smashed the manoeuvres and intimidations of the colonialists and made Tanzania duly respected as an independent state. It was possible mainly thanks to the unity of the people and their spirit of self-reliance," wrote the Tanzanian paper Nationalist in an editorial at the beginning of 1967.

The achievements of Tanzania have gladdened the workers of our country as if they were accomplished by themselves.

Big successes have obtained in agriculture, the mainstay of the country's economy.

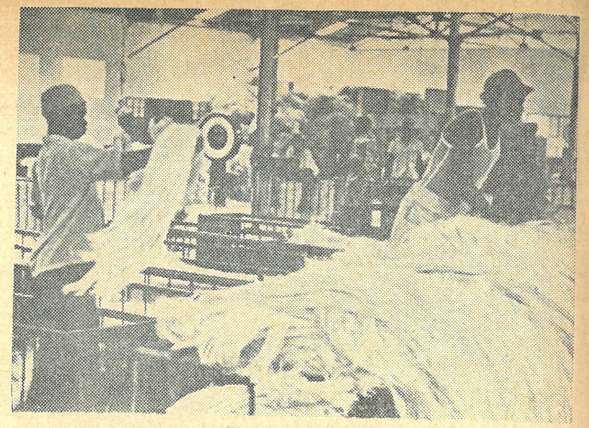
In Tanganyika the people have taken over the farms once owned by the colonialists. They have converted vast plots of wasteland into huge farms. In 1962, over 650 farms were organized through the patriotic labour movement. Irrigation water-ways have been greatly extended. Up-to-date farm implements, advanced farming methods and agro-technique have been introduced.

Experimental plots for cotton cultivation appeared in many places in the country. There are in the Victoria region over one hundred units of cotton cultivation where almost all the labour is done by machine. In 1964 Tanganyika already turned out 239,000 tons of sisal, its major product for export.

After its revolution in January, 1964, Zanzibar nationarized all the farms run by the imperialists. It enforced land reform and distributed them to the landless peasants.

The peasants here are achieving good results in their cultivation of lilac and rice. They have set up 150 collective farms through agricultural co-operative movement. The land is tilled by tractors.

Tanzania directs its attention to the development of independent national industry. Mining, forestry and light industry are next to agriculture in its economy. In 1965 forty-four industrial enterprises were newly built and three others were expanded. They include textile mills, sisal spinning mills, hosiery factories and others producing paper, rubber, chemicals, transport facilities and electric ap-



A section of a sisal factory in Tanzania

pliances. The thriving forests offer precious lumbers and the mines produce diamond, copper, tin, etc.

The steady development of the economy increased the volume of its export by 25 per cent in 1965.

The Tanzanian people having thrown away the long-standing colonial yoke are not only advancing along the path of self-support in economy, but also enforcing "Africanization" in politics.

The country has since its independence made persistant efforts for bringing up national cadres.

As a result, numerous students have finished their courses at various government cadre training centres since July 1962 to this day. From 1961 to 1964 the number of primary school pupils trebled in Tanganyika and that of middle school pupils grew four-fold.

Today Tanzania is advancing forward in an imposing way along with other newly independent countries in Africa.

Tanzania is waging relentless struggle for the solidarity of African countries against the imperialist interference and racism.

In face of the threat of imperialism the emergency meeting of the All-Africa Trade Union Federation held in Dar-es-Salam some time ago called upon the workers on the Continent to pool all their forces for the defence of their independence. The meeting extended its support to the Organization of African Unity and showed its readiness to fight against imperialism so as to bring an end to colonialism.

Today the friendship and cooperation between our country and Tanzania are developing further. This is conducive to the solidarity among Asian and African peoples and peace-loving people all over the world who are fighting for social progress against imperialism and colonialism. The Tanzanian Government is giving support to the Korean people in their struggle for the unification of their country through their own efforts.

The Korean people are always on the side of the Tanzanian people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

ON ZIMBABWE DAY

March 17 is the "Zimbabwe Day."

On this occasion the working class and people of Korea, together with the Asian and African peoples, express firm solidarity with the workers and people of Zimbabwe fighting for the national independence and freedom against the racist Smith regime—a product of the aggressive policy of the U.S. and British imperialists.

The people in Zimbabwe are the hard-working and creative people who have a long-standing unity of the nation.

The colonialists, however, stretching their heinous claws to the country, reduced Zimbabwe into their object of exploitation and plunder, and thus turned it into a land of starvation and poverty.

Startled by the surging struggle of the people in this country for the national independence, the British colonialists hastily set up the Smith white regime on November 11, 1965. This has been an intolerable insult to the Zimbabwe people and an impermissible challenge to the whole African people.

The British colonialists like to remark that the people there have no ability of governing their country by themselves and so on and so forth. They are now trying to legalize their colonial rule there and to turn the country into a foothold for wiping out the national-liberation struggle in Africa.

For instance, the Smith regime with the support from the British colonialists threatened to bomb the Kariba Dam lying in the area bounded on Zambia. This was an irrefutable evidence that this white regime is openly menacing the national independence of Zambia.

The manoeuvres of the Smith regime have become more dangerous under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. In February last year the white regime asked the U.S. imperialists to sympathize with and understand it on the condition that it would give practical help to the U.S. war in Vietnam. The U.S. government, in return, allowed it to have an information agency in Washington. This is tantamount to the recognition of the racist Smith government.

In fact the U.S. imperialists have stood by the side of the Smith hordes from the very beginning, and it is no secret to all.

When a number of African countries took steps to sanction, severing all the economic relations with the Smith clique, the Yankees supplied them with oil through the South African Verwoerd regime. And when many African countries proposed to resort to arms in protest against Smith's unilateral "proclamation of independence," the Yankees were stubborn in opposing the proposal.

While supporting the Smith clique in the background side by side with the British colonialists, the crafty U.S. imperialists have overtly pretended themselves to oppose the white regime, trying to show themselves as if they were friends of Africa opposing the white regime.

Last year, however, the conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists with the Smith clique laid bare their true colour.

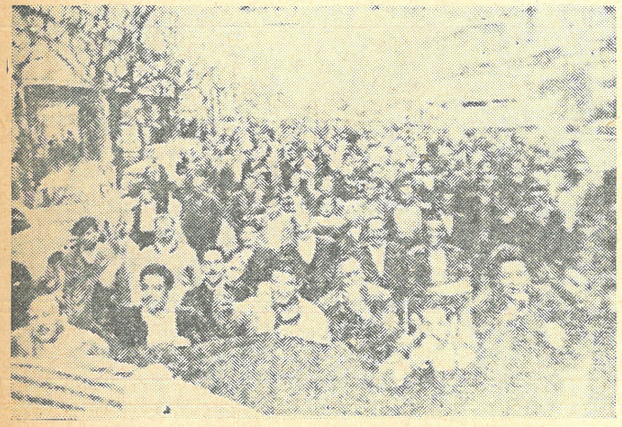
What is worthy of notice is that the Pak Jung Hi clique, who has been known as an executor of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialists and a supplier of their cannon fodder, came into a military conspiracy with the Smith clique. They sent military specialists to the Smith clique to help them train military personnel to be used against communist guerrillas. By so doing, they are taking an active part in the subversive activities in Africa.

In fact, many a time the Pak Jung Hi clique supplied Israeli reactionists with weapons and ammunitions to be used against the Arab people in Middle and Near East. At the same time, they dispatched to Israel a military mission along with military specialists.

The facts clearly prove that the Pak Jung Hi clique is the most faithful cat's-paw and executor hired by the U.S. imperialists against the African peoples and the most vicious enemy of the peoples in this area.

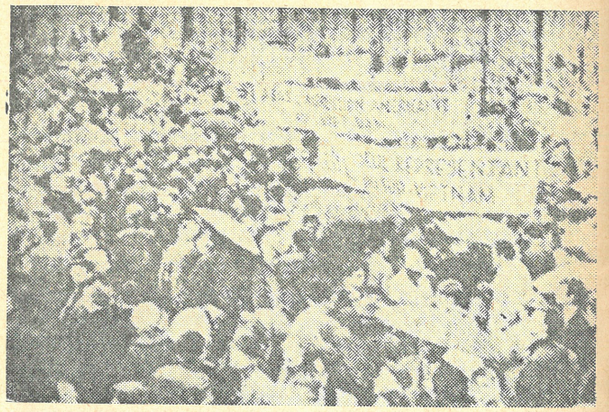
Today, the entire Korean people and working class denounce the machinations of U.S.-British imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the righteous struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Africa. We are convinced that the Zimbabwe people and workers who have risen up with arms in their hands will win victory in their just struggle.

For strengthening INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY



An anti-U.S. demonstration in Paris. Among the placards are seen slogans such as "The SVNFL is the sole representative of the South Vietnamese people!" "Down with the U.S. policy on Vietnam!"

Americans demanding to bring back their men from South Vietnam



Uruguayan building workers holding a meeting in protest against the price policy of the Government

Australians demonstrating against the troop dispatch to South Vietnam

Taxi drivers in Sinagawa district, Tokyo, Japan, are parading in protest against U. S. aggression on Vietnam

Japanese people are opposed to a U. S. plan to build a field-hospital in Kida. They are shouting the slogans: "We oppose the building of U. S. field-hospital!" "We object to turn Kida into a base for the U. S. war of aggression on Vietnam!"

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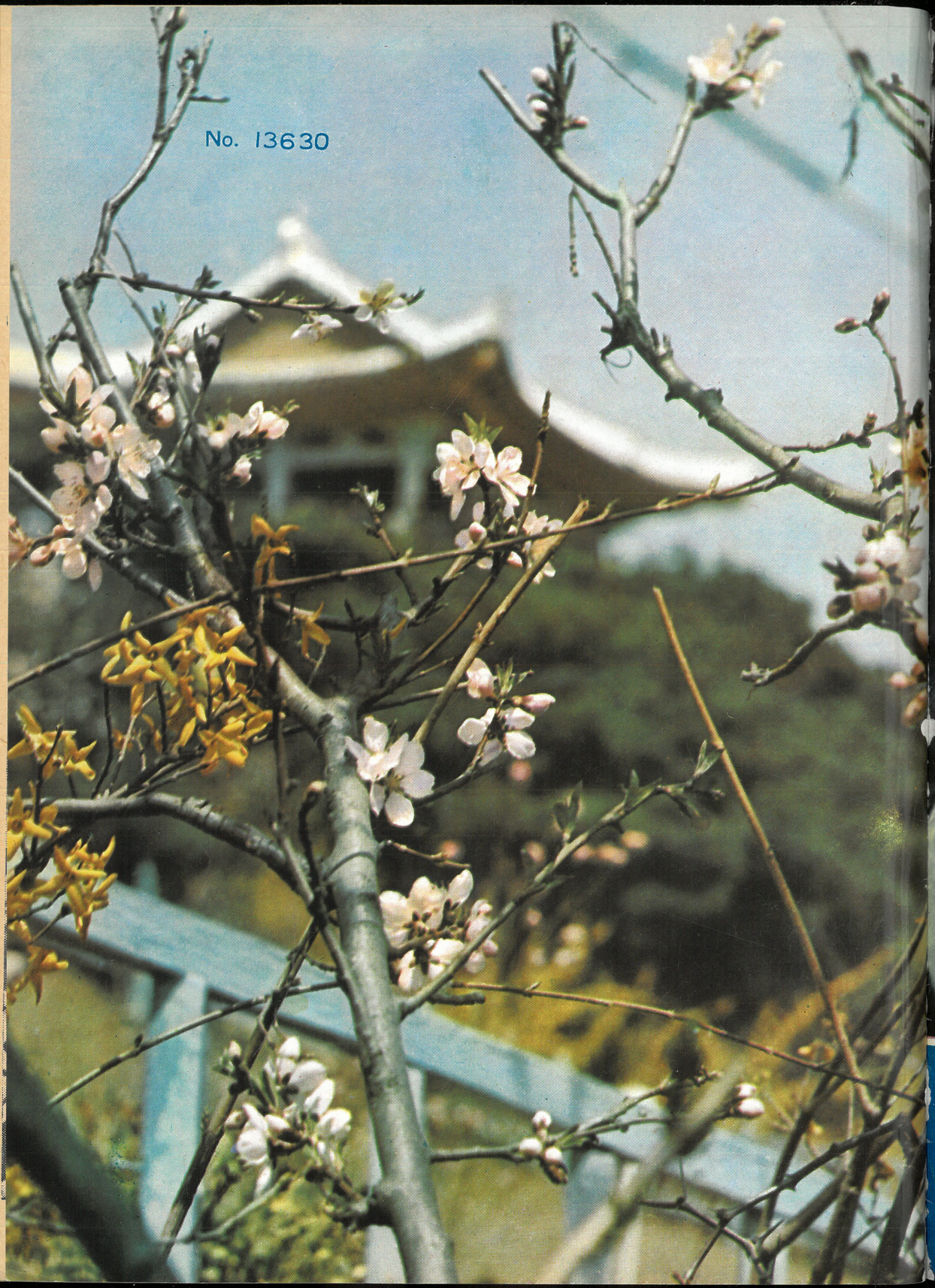

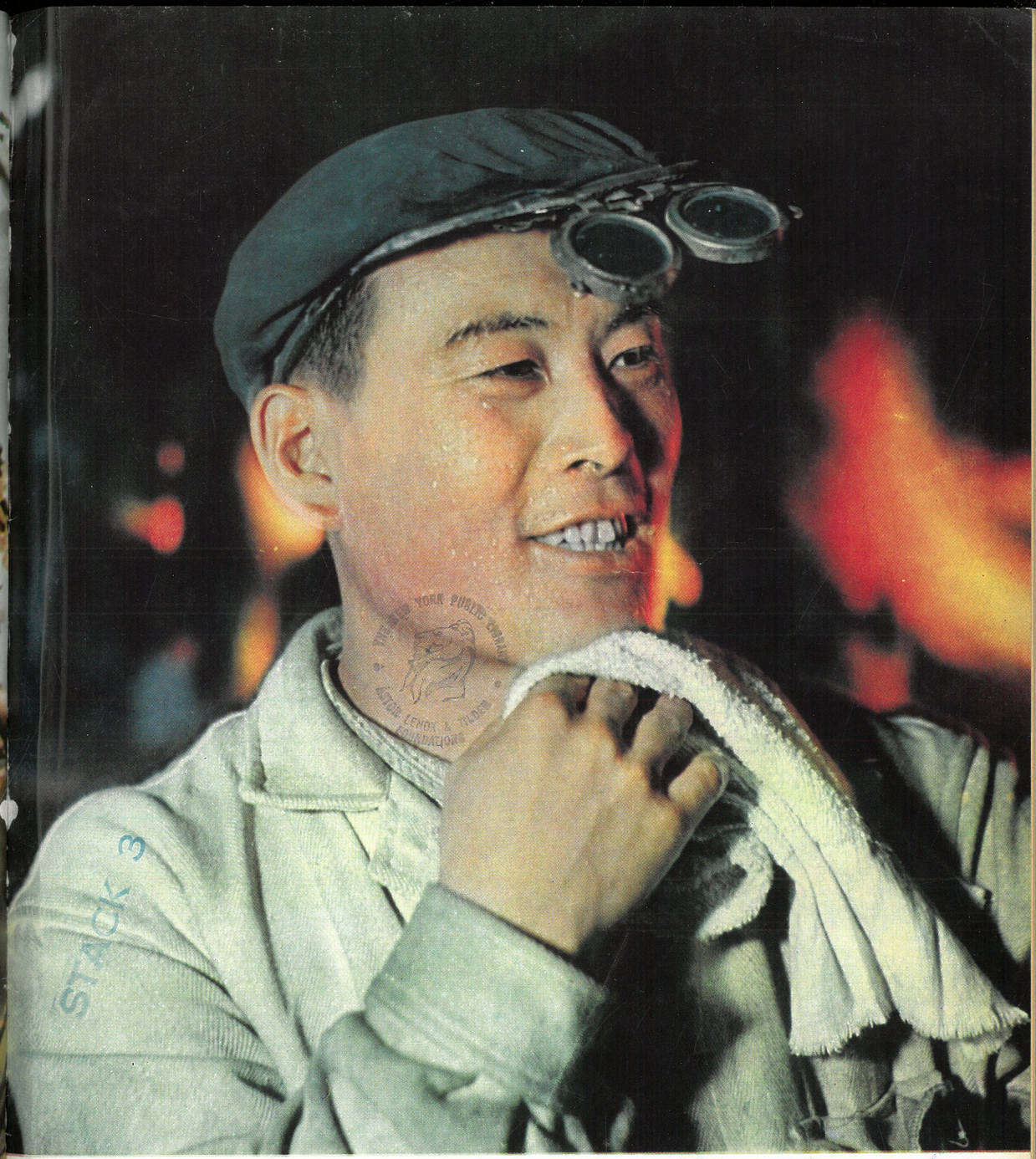

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